TAFT OPPOSES COURT PATRONAGE

Tells House Committee That Judges Should Not Have Appointive Power.

REMOVAL OF ALL TEMPTATION URGED

Senator Root Says New York State Is Greatest Sinner in Legal Delays.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 27.—Advocating the Clayton bill for the simplification of common law practices in federal courts and vigorously asserting his opposition to such doctrines as the recall of judges and judicial decisions, ex-President William H. Taft was a witness before the House Judiciary Committee to-day. The ex-President, who was in excellent physical trim, cracked a joke at his own expense in opening his argument, and then proceeded seriously to outline reforms which will minimize criticism of the judiciary.

"This bill will enable the Supreme Court to establish new rules for common law practice in the federal courts, and we need them," he said. After a technical exposition of court practices he continued:

"There is no country which has made such advance in judicial procedure as England. There they are able to conclude a murder trial in three or four days, and the same trial would take three or four weeks, perhaps, under our method of procedure.

Against Judiciary Recall.

"I do not think it is necessary for me to say that I am opposed to the recall of judges and of judicial decisions. I think this would tend to break down the judicial system. You can aid the courts, however, by removing certain objections to their administration of justice.

"Judges are human. They need to have taken away, so far as you can take them away, the pitfalls and temptations. I believe that the exercise of patronage is one of these temptations which may be removed. Whatever you may say about patronage, it is a thing we like to have at times. Of course, I am speaking now to the Republican members of the committee; my Democratic friends are not interested." Again there was a laugh and Mr. Taft contined:

"I would remove from judges, as far as possible, the power of patronage. I would not care if you went so far as to prevent judges from appointing the clerks of the courts. They should be named by the executive, under civil service rules, giving the judge the right of removal in the event of unsatisfactory service.

Court Patronage Assailed.

"Take away from the courts the power of patronage and you will find it will help justice. Name a lifetime judge and a lifetime clerk and they become members of the same family. Lawyer members of this committee may know that it is dangerous sometimes to complain to the court about the clerk.

"I am not criticising the judiciary. I appointed about 30 per cent of them, and on the whole they are able men. But they are men, just human, and I think we should remove the temptation which may come to them as men. This, of course, is outside the pending bill, but this bill is only the start of judicial reforms, and our association will be before you from time to time asking for other reforms."

Senator Root declared that legislatures had built up, under the pressure of individual interests, codes of procedure which prevented the courts from administering justice. His own state, he said, was the worst sinner in that respect, and that there a man might be compelled to try twenty suits to reach a decision on a simple claim.

WOULD REGULATE COTTON "FUTURES"

Senate Committee Reports Bill to Specify Grades in All Contracts.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry submitted a favorable report to-day on the bill introduced by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, to regulate the selling of cotton.

The measure, designed to reform the rules and regulations of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges, would require any person or corporation in making an offer for future delivery of cotton to specify the grade or grades contracted for in each contract, such grades to be in accordance with United States government standardization.

The Secretary of Agriculture would be required to standardize the grades of "upland" and "Gulf" cotton separately, "Gulf" cotton not to include anything below the grade of "good ordinary" or above "middling fair."

In dealing with long staple cotton, the length of the staple must be designated in all contracts, and deliveries must be made according to contract.

Any dealings in violation of this system would be punishable by a fine not to exceed $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

The bill would deny the use of the mails, telegraph, telephone, express or other methods of interstate communication for transmission of information regarding any cotton future sale not in accordance with the proposed regulations. Violations of this provision would be punishable by a fine of from $500 to $1,000 for each offence.

FOLK ACCEPTS $10,000 JOB

To Be Counsel of Commerce Commission—Needham His Aid

Washington, Feb. 27.—Joseph W. Folk, Solicitor of the State Department, to-day decided to accept the new post of chief counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission. The salary is $10,000. His salary as Solicitor is $5,000.

The commission announced to-day that Dr. Charles W. Needham, former president of George Washington University, had been appointed assistant counsel. Mr. Folk's and Dr. Needham's appointments will be effective March 1.

INDORSE POLICE BILLS

Young Republicans Hear Wilson Is Foe to Service Reform.

The New York Young Republican Club, at a meeting in the Prince George Hotel last evening, discussed Mayor Mitchel's police bills and indorsed them.

Previous to the discussion, Representative Frederick H. Gillett, of the 2d Massachusetts District, talked of the setback the cause of civil service reform had suffered under the administration of President Wilson. To provide places for the hungry Democrats, he said, "there have been more successful raids upon the merit system with his acquiescence and approval and more serious injury has been inflicted upon it than during any similar period since it was first established, in 1883."

As examples, Mr. Gillett cited the cases of fourth class postmasters, changes in the civil service law, the "joker" in the income tax law that exempted all positions under it from civil service, the withdrawal of deputy marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue from the protection of the law and its suspension so far as it relates to consuls so as to provide a place for a sixty-nine-year-old resident of New Jersey in Jerusalem.

The President, he said, had given his word that merit would rule in the filling of places thus exempt. How well this worked was shown, Mr. Gillett said, by the experience of the Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts. There were nine deputies to be selected, he said, and the eight Democratic Congressmen allowed to name one each. There was a row as to who should name the ninth that was settled in some way. Then the collector had to appeal to Washington for aid in getting rid of some of the men forced upon him in order that the work of his office might be properly conducted.

SURGEON GENERALS NAMED

President Appoints Gorgas of Army and Braisted of Navy.

Washington, Feb. 27.—President Wilson, on the recommendation of Secretary Lane, to-day appointed Brigadier General William C. Gorgas Surgeon General of the army; Rear Admiral William O. Braisted, Surgeon General of the navy, and Lewis E. Smoot, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins and Mrs. Kate Morgan Sharpe as visitors to the Government Hospital for the Insane here.

The board now is composed of new members, except Mrs. Sharpe, who has served since 1906.

HOT DEBATE OVER DISPENSARY FEES

Physicians Argue Bill That Will Abolish the Ten-Cent Charge.

The question of abolishing the fee of ten cents almost universally charged by the public dispensaries in this city, caused a lively discussion at the Academy of Medicine, No. 17 West 43d street, last night. A bill is pending at Albany designed to bring about that change, and a conference was called by a committee of the State Board of Charities to debate the subject. A large number of prominent physicians, and the representatives of many of the large hospitals responded.

The hospitals all oppose the passage of the bill on various grounds. Some of the doctors, not connected with hospitals or dispensaries, urged the change.

Dr. Copeland, head of Flower Hospital, said that if the 10-cent fee were abolished that the dispensary of Flower Hospital would in all probability have to be abolished.

Several of the physicians caused a stir in the meeting by their criticisms of public dispensaries generally. Dr. W. S. Gottheil, who is noted for his insurgency, said that in his opinion the public dispensaries masqueraded as philanthropic institutions, but were really commercial undertakings. He said the aggregate of 10-cent fees resulted in a considerable profit.

It was Dr. Gottheil, who in the same room at a meeting of the County Medical Society, accused Dr. John A. Wyeth of violating a rule of medical ethics by inviting a newspaper reporter to a clinic of the Polyclinic Hospital.

Dr. Bernard Gordon, of the Peoples' Hospital, found his audience out of sympathy with an attack on Mount Sinai Hospital's dispensary methods.

There was some serious criticism of the existing dispensary system by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Health Commissioner, and Dr. James Alexander Miller, who has charge of a tuberculosis clinic at Bellevue. Dr. Goldwater said that many of the smaller dispensaries were not conducted by the best grade of physicians. Dr. Miller asked for an improvement of conditions so "that patients might receive more time and attention than they do at present."

The 10-cent fee was defended by all of the speakers representing the hospitals, except a woman director of the Northwestern Dispensary, who said that the services there were absolutely without charge.

The general argument in favor of continuing the policy of charging patients a fee of 10 cents and 10 cents for the drugs dispensed was that the patient was given a feeling of self-respect that would not follow absolutely free treatment.

Dr. Lee, of New York Hospital, made a particular plea for what he designated the large class of people of moderate means who could not afford the relatively high fees of the private practitioner, but who would not want to be considered paupers, and were glad to pay the 10 or 20 cents required by the out-patient department of New York Hospital.

All the hospital representatives cited figures in disproof of the contentions that the 10-cent fee netted a profit, although they all admitted the item a considerable one in the matter of income to their institutions.

Those who are in favor of abolishing the 10-cent fee contend that the city or state should maintain the free dispensaries, and only the absolutely poor be treated.

LEGACY TO YALE UPHELD

Court Sustains Mrs. Hotchkiss's Will in Granddaughter's Suit.

New Haven, Feb. 27.—By the decision of a Superior Court jury to-day in sustaining the will of Mrs. Mary A. F. Hotchkiss, Yale University will ultimately become the chief beneficiary of the estate, which is valued at $750,000.

Mrs. Louise Thorndyke Goodno, a granddaughter, who was not mentioned in the will, brought action to break the instrument, and the trial lasted two weeks. The case came into the Superior Court on an appeal from the action of the Probate Court at Madison.

Under the terms of the will the greater part of the property will go to Yale on the death of Marie Oakes Hotchkiss, a daughter, and executrix of her mother's estate.

DAY MORE TO FILE INCOME RETURNS

Twenty-four Hours of Grace Allowed to Tardy Taxpayers.

OFFICE HERE OPEN TILL 6 P. M. MONDAY

Collector Anderson Throws Some Light on Exemptions Permitted by Law.

Through a dispensation of W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, the time for filing income tax returns has been extended to Monday. Any man or woman who does not file a return by that time had better watch out, for the Secret Service men will then get busy. Not only will they look for persons who have not filed returns, but they will pry into the returns that have been filed, to see if the makers have made truthful statements of their taxable income.

Charles W. Anderson, collector for this district, will keep his office in the Custom House open until 6 o'clock to-night and Monday, that those persons who have put off their filing until the last minute may get in.

Mr. Anderson was the busiest man in New York yesterday, but he managed to spare a few moments from the huge stacks of letters piled on his desk to hand out a few nuggets of advice to those in doubt as to what the income tax means.

In the first place, Mr. Anderson said, the only persons who do not have to file returns on Monday are married men whose gross income for the ten months from March 1 to December 31 last year did not exceed $3,333, and single men whose income for a like period did not exceed $2,500. The reason the income is not taken further back than March 1 is because the law so provides, but a year from now, of course, the entire year's income will be taken.

Every one else whose gross income for the ten months exceeds the above figures will have to file a return, even if they have other exemptions, which they believe will let them out of the tax. When the returns are all filed Mr. Anderson will send them to Washington, when Commissioner Osborn will fix the amount of tax to be collected. He will notify Mr. Anderson, who in turn will notify the taxpayer. The latter will then have until June 30 to pay the tax. Nothing but certified checks will be received by Mr. Anderson. The taxpayer should understand, however, that his check must not accompany the return.

Married men must be careful in filing their returns, as their income is figured jointly with the wife's. For instance, if a married man had an income of $3,333 for the ten months from March 1 to December 31 he would have no tax to pay unless his wife should have an income also. If her income was, say, $2,000, it has got to be added to that of the husband and a tax paid on all that is not exempted. Furthermore, a married man who does not live with his wife or contribute to her support is classed as a single man for income tax purposes.

In addition to the exemption of $3,000 and $4,000 a year for single and married men, respectively, there are other exemptions which the business man may justly claim when he files his return. For instance, he can deduct the taxes on his real estate and the interest paid on a mortgage. He may also deduct any bad debts—which must be uncollectible—that he may have accumulated in the ten months referred to. He may also deduct all losses by fire and flood not covered by insurance and a reasonable amount of depreciation for wear and tear on his business property. In addition he may charge off all repairs made to his property that are not additions and betterments.

All taxes for the ten months referred to will have to be paid by the individual, the only exception being those whose income for November and December exceeded the exemptions allowed by the government. In these cases the tax for those two months will have to be paid at the source. Next year all the tax will be deducted at the source when possible.

Collector Anderson refused yesterday to estimate the number of persons who will pay the tax in this city, declaring it would be only guesswork. He said a large number of blanks claiming exemptions had been sent to him unsigned.

PERKINS REPLIES TO SENATOR BORAH

Neither He Nor Progressives Would Regulate Monopoly, He Says.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee of the National Progressive party, has written to Senator Borah emphatically denying the statement that the latter is reported to have made in Columbus on Thursday to the effect that the Progressive party and Mr. Perkins personally were in favor of regulating monopoly.

"Either you do not know what you are talking about," says Mr. Perkins, "or else you made the statement with deliberate intention of misleading and deceiving the voters of this country. The platform of the Progressive party does not stand for regulating monopoly, and so far as I know not a single member of the party now advocates or has ever advocated any such policy. What is your authority for making the charge? If you have no authority you owe it to the voters of the country to retract your statement.

"I am not in favor of monopoly, and therefore am not in favor of the regulation of monopoly."

Mr. Perkins challenged the Senator to bring forth any proof to the contrary.

Mr. Perkins goes at the Senator hammer and tongs for saying that the Harvester Trust is a monopoly, and that Mr. Perkins is in favor of such practices in business. He defends the Harvester Trust at great length. He said the Progressive party believed in large business units, but not in monopoly. "The Progressive party does not condemn size, but it condemns crime," he said.

Attacking Senator Borah for remaining with the Republican party, although at first he had been in favor of the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, Mr. Perkins says:

"You achieved your personal desire, viz., your re-election as Senator, but up to date you have not made as brilliant a success of reforming the Republican party from within."

WON'T LIMIT PARCEL POST

Senate Refuses to Restrict Weight to Fifty Pounds.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 27.—Efforts of both Democratic and Republican members of the Postoffice Committee to safeguard the postal service from the demoralization which is said to threaten it as a result of the increase of the weight limit of parcel post packages were defeated by the Senate to-day.

The committee amendment limiting the weight of packages which may be carried by parcel post to fifty pounds was rejected by a vote of 33 to 24. A similar amendment providing that no part of the funds appropriated should be used for carrying packages above fifty pounds in weight, which was designed to escape the parliamentary pitfall of a point of order, was rejected by a vote of 28 to 27. The fight then narrowed down to an amendment to limit the weight of packages that may be carried on star or rural delivery routes to fifty pounds, but this failed by a vote of 18 to 31.

This ended the struggle, and it is expected that the bill will be passed by the Senate to-morrow, leaving the Postmaster General with practically unrestricted authority to increase the limit of parcel post packages to 100 pounds and to modify the rates and abolish the zone system.

BILL GIVES POWER TO LIMIT BUILDINGS

Assembly Act Would Permit Board of Estimate to Control Size of Structures.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 27.—Power to limit the height and bulk of buildings will be placed in the hands of the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment if a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Conkling becomes law. It would also empower this board to determine the area of yards, courts and other open places. The board may divide the city into districts, with different regulations for each district. A commission is to be appointed by the board to recommend the boundaries of the districts and appropriate regulations. The commission is required to hold meetings and to make a final report before any of its regulations are to be put into effect.

Another bill by Mr. Conkling would abolish the medical board of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and place their powers in the hands of the board of trustees of the hospitals.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Knight, of Wyoming County, would create the position of supervisor of personal loans for the regulation of personal loan companies and brokers. The supervisor is to be a fourth deputy under the Superintendent of Banks, at a salary of $5,000. It is provided three or more persons may incorporate a loan company, which must receive a certificate of authority from the supervisor.

Small loans may be made on mortgages, personal property, without actual deliverance of such property; notes indorsed by another person and an assignment of wages. Small loan companies or brokers may also act as pawnbrokers without an additional license or bond.

A loan cannot exceed $200, and the rate of interest for pawnbroker loans is not to exceed 3 per cent a month and on other loans 2 per cent a month. On loans by pawnbrokers no charge other than the interest may be made, but on other loans there may be a charge of $2 for any investigation of the property or surety of the applicant.

Show for Jewish Charities.

The Brookiyn Federation of Jewish Charities will hold a private performance at the 29th Street Theatre Sunday evening, giving motion pictures of charitable activities and a concert. The following artists will appear: Alma Webster-Powell, soprano, assisted at the piano by A. J. Powell; Samuel Gardner, violinist, assisted at the piano by Emil Newman; Sara Gurowitch, 'cellist, and Salvatore de Stefano, the Neapolitan harpist, who is in America for the first time.

Teller's Widow Gets $100,000.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Denver, Feb. 27.—By the terms of former Senator Henry M. Teller's will his entire estate, amounting to $100,000, goes to his widow.

Army and Navy Orders; Movements of Warships

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 27.

ORDERS ISSUED. — The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain HENRY R. CASEY, coast artillery, from 69th to 161st Company, May 1.

Following captains coast artillery, assigned companies indicated, to take effect on relief from duty in quartermaster corps—JAIRUS A. MOORE, 83d Company; FRANK T. HINES, 69th Company; CHARLES C. BURT, 142d Company; HUGH A. TAYLOR, 23d Company.

Captain RICHARD T. ELLIS, coast artillery, to recruiting service, Fort Slocum.

Captain JOHN W. WILEN, 13th Cavalry, to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieutenant NATHANIEL M. CARTMELL, 3d Cavalry, from Walter Reed General Hospital to his regiment.

Second Lieutenant OLIVER S. M'CLEARY, from 16th to 15th Infantry, to take effect April 1, thence to San Francisco, sailing April 5, for Manila.

NAVY.

Lieutenant J. C. TOWNSEND, detached naval recruiting station, Denver, March 10; to the Vermont.

Ensign G. L. WEYLER, detached the South Dakota; to the West Virginia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. DOLLARD, detached the North Dakota; to naval hospital, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. R. STALNAKER, to the North Dakota.

Paymaster W. L. F. SIMONPIETRI, detached the Missouri, March 2; to navy yard, New York, March 25.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. A. COBY, detached navy yard, New York, March 28; to the Illinois.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. J. LICHSINGER, detached the Illinois and the Alabama, April 1; settle accounts and await orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. E. PARSONS, to the Missouri.

Chief Carpenter T. E. KILEY, detached the San Francisco; to naval hospital, Norfolk.

Paymaster's Clerk O. F. CATO, appointed to navy yard, New York.

Paymasters' Clerks H. H. REYNOLDS and N. R. OLSEN, appointments revoked.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of naval vessels have been reported:

ARRIVED.

Feb. 26—The Marietta, at New York yard; the Brutus, at Lambert Point; the Patuxent, at Guantanamo; the H-3, at Seattle.

SAILED.

Feb. 26—The Nashville, from Havana for Port-au-Prince; the Ozark and the G-2, from New York yard for Newport; the Marietta, from Hoboken for New York yard; the Nanshan, from San Francisco for Mazatlan, via San Diego; the Flusser, the Preston and the Reid, from Tampa for St. Joseph's Bay; the H-3, from Bremerton for Seattle.

REA ASKS JUSTICE FOR THE RAILROADS

In 1913 Penn. Report He Says Policy of Regulation Needs Remedying.

GROSS EARNINGS AT RECORD FIGURE

But Increased Cost of Operation Makes Gain in Net Small—8.5 Per Cent for Stock.

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion," says Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the company's report for the year 1913, "that some way must be found whereby the serious but divided responsibility of government regulation of rates, wages and other railway matters shall either be concentrated under one administrative branch of the government, or the results of legislative acts, orders of commissions and awards of arbitration boards shall be recognized by rate regulatory commissions, so that regulation of wages, rates and other matters may continue without working a manifest injustice to the railroads and those who have invested in their securities."

Total operating revenues of the Pennsylvania system last year were $185,400,825, an increase of $10,793,227 over 1912, and the largest in the company's history. Owing to an advance of $11,349,456 in operating expenses, however, the net revenue from rail operations was reduced to $47,413,424, a gain of only $556,229. The bulk of the increased operating costs was for maintenance and transportation.

President Rea attributes this unfavorable showing to the extra crew laws, and the wage increases granted under the Erdman act.

"The extra crew laws alone," he says, "involved an expenditure by the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburgh and Erie of $850,000, and this will convey some conception of the extent of the needless expenditures that have been placed upon all the railroads in this territory."

As a result of the wage increase granted the Eastern railroads last year the expenses of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be increased approximately $750,000, Mr. Rea says. He continues:

"It is evident, therefore, that the ability to regulate wages and working conditions and other heavy operating expenses has as the result of federal and state legislation largely passed from the control of your management, as has also the power of your company and other railroads to charge reasonable rates for the public transportation service rendered."

The Pennsylvania's operating income for 1913 totalled $58,182,483; other income brought this up to a gross income of $57,712,898, a gain of $1,287,510. This increase was due largely to the item "dividend income," which last year amounted to $13,615,905. The increase, says the report, was due principally to the exchange during the year of the company's Baltimore & Ohio holdings for the Union Pacific's Southern Pacific stock, which the latter had to dispose of under the Harriman merger dissolution plan.

An increase of $1,054,378 in the company's fixed charges left a surplus applicable to dividends equal to $41,920,832, which, not including an appropriation of $1,882,775 for sinking and other reserve funds, is equal to approximately 8.5 per cent on the $493,883,200 capital stock outstanding, compared with 9.3 per cent earned in 1912 and 8.8 per cent in 1911. Last year the Pennsylvania transferred to profit and loss account $540,805, against $1,661,104 the previous year.

The report refers to the increase in freight rates requested by the railroads in official classification territory, which is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Concerning the commission's order that the carriers furnish extensive information relating to various features of operation and traffic and the relation of the roads and their employes and officials with respect to contracts for purchase of material, etc., this is said:

"While there is no objection to furnishing the additional information desired, beyond the great delay and expense involved, the serious aspect of the situation at the present time is that no immediate decision may be expected if all the features involved in the commission's inquiries are to be considered and determined before action is taken upon the important question at issue; and meanwhile railroad revenues are rapidly declining.

"If, however, these inquiries and the information furnished in response thereto can be made a matter of subsequent investigation, an earlier determination of the entire question is possible; in fact, as the commission, through the uniform accounting system in effect since 1907, supplemented by special investigations and the work of its own examiners, has full information as to the inadequate return earned by the railroads on the capital invested in railway lines and equipment, there would seem to be no substantial barrier against immediately granting the very small measure of relief sought in the application and so urgently needed."

GIRL DANCES DOWN STEPS OF CAPITOL

Senators and Representatives in Rush to See Soubrette In Gauzy Garb.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 27.—A soubrette in abbreviated and diaphanous costume tripped down the flight of steps on the east front of the Capitol this noon, pirouetted on each landing, occasionally pointed an agile toe at the Goddess of Liberty on the dome, whirled at the bottom until her single garment resembled the flange on a mechanical top and then darted into a taxicab and sped away; but not until she had received the plaudits of her press agent and the assurance of the moving picture man that he "got her."

Grave and reverend Senators and less dignified Representatives fell over each other in their efforts to gain points of vantage, and Capitol police rushed to the scene of desecration, but were too late.

The dancer was Miss Minnie Burke, of a burlesque company playing in this city. According to her story, it was to win a bet made when she saw the grand staircase dance at the Winter Garden, when a friend made a wager that she could not, or dare not, do a similar dance down the Capitol steps.

GLYNN HERE TO-DAY; TO CONFER WITH LEADERS

Will Sift Plans for Changes in State Committee—Osborn Assailed.

Governor Glynn will arrive in the city this afternoon to attend the dinner of the "Amen Corner" to-night. Before he returns to Albany he intends to confer with some of the local political leaders in regard to the reorganization of the Democratic State Committee, which is to elect William Church Osborn chairman in place of George M. Palmer on Monday. The principal conferences will probably be held to-morrow, as it is said to be the Governor's intention to return to Albany before the committee meets on Monday.

John A. Connolly has written a letter to each member of the state committee protesting against the election of Mr. Osborn on the ground that he has not always supported the organization's candidates. According to Mr. Connolly, Mr. Osborn supported Seth Low, the Republication candidate for Mayor in 1897; probably voted for Roosevelt for Governor in 1898 and supported Charles E. Hughes for Governor in 1906.

"You should not reward or uplift William Church Osborn for being a deserter and for the rankest treachery to the Democratic party," writes Mr. Connolly. "If the Progressive, Republican and Socialist parties should draft for their tickets in our state this fall Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes and Seth Low, respectively, Mr. Osborn might resign. He certainly would embarrass the Democratic party and its candidates in such an event."

Collector Dudley Field Malone, who returned from Washington yesterday, where he had been talking to the President on political conditions in this state, will take no part in the reorganization of the state committee. He is not at all in sympathy with the idea of permitting Charles F. Murphy to remain undisputed leader of the organization in this county. For some time various leaders from all parts of the state have been calling on the Collector at the Custom House and he was in a position to give the President a pretty clear idea of conditions here.

GOETHALS AT ODDS WITH NAVAL MEN

Differs with Authorities as to Management of the Drydock at Balboa.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 27.—Colonel Goethals has been having consultations with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy concerning the organization on the Canal Zone after April 1, when the new order will take effect and the Canal Commission will be dissolved.

An interesting question has arisen regarding the management and operation of the repair station and drydock at Balboa. At present there are on duty at that place Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. N., a member of the Canal Commission, and Naval Constructor Daniel C. Nutting, jr., U. S. N., who is in charge of the construction and installation of the plant. The former officer is destined to remain on duty in the Canal Zone as a part of the personnel under Colonel Goethals by the latter's request until the work of constructing the drydock is completed. Naval Constructor Nutting will probably become the superintendent of shops and drydocks if the recommendation of Colonel Goethals is approved.

The naval authorities, however, are urging an organization and management for the Balboa plant similar to that of a navy yard, within continental limits, although the work at this plant will be far more commercial than naval. This proposal is disapproved by Colonel Goethals, who believes that the repair and docking facilities at Balboa should be under the superintendency of a naval constructor of practical experience, such as he believes Naval Constructor Nutting to be. He recommends that the Balboa plant be managed and operated along the simplest possible lines, to the end that there may be derived the most efficient work with the maximum of economy.

Captain Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., who has been looking after naval matters on the isthmus, will be retained on duty there after April 1 as superintendent of transportation. Two other officers of the navy are to be designated as captains of the terminal ports.

During Colonel Goethals's stay in Washington it is expected that other officers who are to form the staff of the Governor of the Canal Zone after April 1 will be designated.

Colonel Harry F. Hodges, who has been on the isthmus as assistant chief engineer, and to whom Colonel Goethals gives credit for a large share of the success of his work, will remain until certain work of which he has supervision is completed. An engineer officer will be appointed engineer of maintenance and to act as governor in the absence of the Governor. Another officer of the corps will be designated as electrical engineer.

It was hoped by Colonel Goethals to have junior officers of the corps detailed for duty in a subordinate capacity at the various locks, but this may be impossible because of the demands made for the services of such officers at home. An officer of the quartermaster corps will be designated as chief quartermaster, while a junior officer from the same branch will be put in charge of subsistence, and a navy pay officer will look after naval stores.

The chief health officer probably will be Lieutenant Charles F. Mason, of the army medical corps, who has succeeded to the responsibilities of General Gorgas on the Canal Zone.

POTOMAC CREW RETURNING

Reach Curling, N. F., After 50-Mile Tramp on Snowshoes.

Curling, N. F., Feb. 27.—After a fifty-mile tramp on snowshoes through the wilds of Newfoundland Boatswain Wilkinson and thirty-two of the crew of the naval tug Potomac, which was abandoned in the ice while trying to rescue American fishing schooners, reached here to-day from Bonne Bay, with American Consul Gould. Four of the men were left behind sick with a doctor. The rest of the party were in good health.

The trip occupied three days. Several natives acted as guides and blazed a trail for the Americans, and teams sent from here gave the party a lift over the last lap of the journey.

Mrs. Leeds Takes Duke's House

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Feb. 27.—Mrs. William B. Leeds has taken the Duke of Norfolk's house, No. 31 St. James's Square, and will live there in the future. It is one of the finest residences in London.

HIGH LIVING TARGET OF HOUSE MEMBER

Representatives Amused by Dies's Sweeping Charges Against Officials.

SECRETARY OF LABOR'S USE OF AUTO ASSAILED

Bryan Does Not Escape Either, and Six Vice-Admirals Are Excoriated.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 27.—With satirical references to Cabinet officers, members of Congress, ambassadors, generals, vice-admirals and plain government employes, Representative Martin Dies, a Texas Democrat, amused the House to-day by inveighing against the extravagances of life at Washington. He prodded the Secretary of State because he is unable to live on $12,000 a year, and severely criticised the Secretary of Labor for purchasing an automobile out of the contingent fund of his department, "defying the edict of Congress."

The Texan arraigned the administration bill to create six vice-admirals, asserting this is not for war purposes, but to enable the admirals of this country "to get to the punch bowl ahead of the admiral of Hayti, Santo Domingo or some other peewee republic."

"There is one difficulty," he continued. "I hear that down at Santo Domingo and at Hayti, Colombia and those other little republics they have little tugs called gunboats, with little guns on them about as long as your arm, and they are manned by full admirals. Now what will become of our vice-admirals that we may create when they come in contact with the full admirals of Hayti, Santo Domingo and Colombia with their little tugs sailing around? Why, those vice-admirals will have to get behind the admiral of Hayti as that distinguished Senegambian goes up to get his part of the punch or tea. What they are anxious for is that they themselves and their families may take social rank in the courts of Europe.

"If a man to-day can take $1,000 from the contingent fund appropriated by Congress for legitimate functions of the government, to-morrow he can take $10,000, and if the Secretary of Labor can buy himself an automobile, then the Fish Commissioner can buy himself an automobile. If one of the dignitaries can take the funds of the people to purchase an automobile he can buy a yacht upon the same principle, and if any of our Cabinet ministers or the Fish Commissioner or other officer wants to do it, he can use this presedent to purchase an airship."

COMPENSATION BODY MADE NON-PARTISAN

Workmen's Bill Reported to Assembly with Amendment for Mixed Commission.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 27.—The workmen's compensation bill was reported to-day by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, with the amendment that not more than three members of the compensation commission shall belong to one party. The amendment is in line with an agreement reached at a conference of Republican Assemblymen this week. The bill will be considered by the Assembly on Monday night, and it is expected that the Senate, which passed it several weeks ago, will concur in the amendment.

As originally introduced, the compensation bill provided for a commission of five members and no qualifications were made concerning their politics. The bill was the same as that enacted at the end of the extra session of the 1913 Legislature in December. A question as to the constitutionality of the act was raised, as the constitutional amendment concerning workmen's compensation did not go into effect until January 1. To eliminate the question it was decided to re-enact the measure at the present session.